

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY / MIDDLE EAST UPDATE
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1. [Arms Treaty Would Enhance Security and Encourage Peace](#) (04-21-2010)

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr.
Staff Writer

Washington — The landmark New START Treaty between the United States and Russia would lower the limits on strategic nuclear warheads and the means to deliver them, enhancing each nation's security while also improving relations between the two nuclear superpowers, says Under Secretary of State Ellen Tauscher.

It goes far beyond the traditional arms control treaties of the Cold War years, [Tauscher said April 20](#) in a briefing at the Washington Foreign Press Center. The [treaty was signed by President Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev](#) April 8 at the Prague Castle in Prague, Czech Republic, and would effectively reduce the level of warheads each nation possesses to the lowest levels in more than 50 years.

The treaty, which is designed to succeed the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START I, establishes lower limits on nuclear warheads and the means to deliver them, and it includes a verification regime designed to assure compliance, Tauscher said. Arms reduction verification

regimes are critical to a treaty's effectiveness and have been included in every such pact the United States has signed.

"It does this while allowing us to retain the nuclear force levels we need to protect our country and our allies," Tauscher said. "The treaty does nothing to constrain the testing, development or deployment of current and planned United States missile defense systems."

Providing modernized protection from a nuclear strike by another nation and the ability to field a limited missile defense system are major concerns of Congress. Approval of the treaty by the U.S. Senate [requires a vote of two-thirds of the membership](#), or 67 votes. The Russian Duma must also approve the treaty.

But Tauscher, who is under secretary of state for arms control and international relations, also emphasized that this treaty, which would replace the START pact that expired in December 2009, would advance another significant goal of the United States — a [resetting of its relationship with Russia](#) while also reinvigorating the arms control process.

"This treaty shows that the United States and Russia can work together on issues of mutual interest, including top priorities like nuclear security and nonproliferation," she said. "The real issue at hand is that the treaty increases transparency and predictability."

"The lack of both is too costly and too risky for both sides," she added.

Tauscher said the United States is working toward Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and further progress on the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty as additional components of the president's nuclear nonproliferation agenda.

Ambassador Susan Rice, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, [told the U.N. General Assembly April 19](#) that the signing of the New START Treaty is a major milestone the president set toward his goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. Obama was awarded the [2009 Nobel Peace Prize](#) for his efforts to reduce nuclear weapons and establish effective arms control regimes.

Rice emphasized that the initiative shows a joint determination to pursue responsible global leadership on arms control and a joint commitment to the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). A 25-day review conference on the NPT begins May 3 at the United Nations in New York.

The United States recently has shown that it offers less of a role for nuclear weapons in its national security strategy, Rice said. A newly released [Nuclear Posture Review](#) stipulates under what conditions and when the United States might be likely to employ its nuclear arsenal to protect the nation and its interests.

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon told the General Assembly April 19 that disarmament is among the longest-held goals of the United Nations. "When we advance this issue, we are returning to our roots — but we are also looking forward," he said.

Ban said the world today is overarmed and development is underfunded. "Spending on weapons worldwide is now well above \$1 trillion a year and rising," he said. "These priorities should be reversed."

By placing less emphasis on arms and more on development, the world is better positioned to combat climate change, address food insecurity and achieve development goals for the poorest of nations, Ban said.

2. Iraqi Forces Take Lead in Combating Extremists (04-20-2010)

Biden cites increased strength and capacity of Iraqi security forces

By Stephen Kaufman
Staff Writer

Washington — Vice President Biden and the top U.S. military member praised the increasing strength of Iraqi security forces as demonstrated by Iraqi leadership of a joint operation that killed the two most senior al-Qaida in Iraq leaders near Tikrit on April 18.

[Speaking to reporters at the White House April 19](#), Biden said the deaths of Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu Umar al-Baghdadi are “potentially devastating blows” to al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI), and demonstrate how Iraqis have assumed the predominant responsibility for securing their country and fellow citizens against violent extremists.

“This action demonstrates the improved security strength and capacity of Iraqi security forces. The Iraqis led this operation, and it was based on intelligence the Iraqi security forces themselves developed following their capture of a senior AQI leader last month,” the vice president said.

Until their deaths, the two individuals “plotted, planned and executed terrorist attacks against the Iraqis,” as well as Americans, Biden said. The operation, the vice president added, “is evidence, in my view, that the future of Iraq will not be shaped by those who seek to destroy that country, but belongs to those who are building a strong and unified Iraq.”

Biden urged Iraqi political leaders to consolidate the security gains against AQI by following up on the country’s March 7 elections to form “an inclusive and representative government that meets the needs and aspirations of the Iraqi people.”

The United States remains committed to ending its combat missions in Iraq by the end of August 2010 and to removing all U.S. forces from the country by the end of 2011, Biden said. The United States will continue its partnership with Iraq in other areas such as “education, cultural exchanges and the development of a strong economy.”

Admiral Mike Mullen, who is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the American Forces Press Service in Pittsburgh April 19 that AQI has been seeking to restore the level of sectarian violence seen in Iraq in 2006 and 2007 by carrying out a series of suicide bombings in Baghdad and Mosul since August 2009.

“The goal of those bombings was to generate sectarian violence, not just the immediate violence,” Mullen said. “Al-Qaida leadership has been very focused on trying to reignite the sectarian violence Iraq was fraught with.”

While echoing the vice president’s comment that AQI had suffered “a potentially devastating blow,” Mullen said the group remains a threat, and that Iraqi forces, with U.S. assistance, will continue their efforts against the extremist group.

“Al-Qaida in Iraq has been greatly diminished for a significant period of time,” he said. “Their leadership has been killed and it’s very, very significant in terms ... of its loss of sustainability. But this by no means eliminates al-Qaida in Iraq.”

He also praised Iraq’s leadership and security forces for the operation, which he said is an example of their progress since assuming the lead in security efforts from U.S. forces in 2009.

“Their leadership in this particular operation has been significant,” Mullen said.

3. Intense Diplomacy to Strengthen U.S.-Afghan Ties (04-20-2010)

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr.
Staff Writer

Washington — Afghan President Hamid Karzai and a large contingent of his senior Cabinet officials will come to Washington in May for meetings aimed at strengthening relations between the United States and Afghanistan, says Ambassador Richard Holbrooke.

Additional meetings and conferences are planned throughout the year, he added. They reflect an intense, strategic diplomacy designed to strengthen relations, expand governance by the Karzai government and maintain international support as the Afghan government grows and the security environment improves, Holbrooke said.

Since the beginning of this year, Holbrooke, who is the U.S. special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Karl Eikenberry, U.S. Army General Stanley McChrystal and other senior U.S. military officials have held six meetings with Karzai and his senior Cabinet. They met once in London at the [international support conference January 28](#), twice in Munich, Germany, and three times in Kabul.

On April 10, Eikenberry unveiled a \$40 million program [to improve governance](#) in the southern and eastern regions of Afghanistan most affected by the Taliban insurgency.

“The last meeting we had was the longest, most sustained and most focused, and that was a week ago,” Holbrooke said at an April 19 press briefing in Washington. “It was over two hours long and it was a very serious, substantive meeting.”

Holbrooke said a recent stressful period has passed and the joint U.S.-Afghan work of helping build a new, democratic and stronger Afghanistan is going forward. Karzai had issued critical statements recently about U.S. and other foreign nations’ involvement in Afghanistan.

“In terms of our relationships between us and the government of Afghanistan, we feel they’re in good shape. There was a period where the waters got roiled a little bit, but that period is over,” Holbrooke said. “I base what I said on my personal observations and interactions with President Karzai.”

INTENSIVE DIPLOMACY AHEAD

At the State Department briefing, Holbrooke said the meetings in Washington will run May 10–14, but the majority of the meetings with senior U.S. officials and President Obama will be May 11–13

during a full schedule that will include breakout sessions with counterparts from each nation. The majority of the meetings will be held at the State Department and will be led by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, he said.

Meetings are planned with senior officials from defense, agriculture, justice, law enforcement, and other areas as schedules permit, Holbrooke said. There will be a press conference with Karzai and Clinton following what is expected to be a substantial bilateral session. Meetings are planned around specific topics including rule of law, agriculture and communications.

Obama and Karzai will meet, and Holbrooke said there will be time for meetings with the senior leadership of Congress and sessions with public policy centers in Washington.

"It's going to be a very, very intense whole-of-government effort involving many members of the U.S. government," Holbrooke told reporters. "The point I want to give you is that we are taking this trip very seriously."

Karzai is planning a three-day peace jirga (grand assembly or council) that begins May 20. It is a consultative jirga with tribal and government leaders that had been scheduled before the Washington meetings, but was delayed until after this visit, Holbrooke said. A meeting of 40 foreign envoys to Afghanistan will convene in Madrid in the first week in June, and the United States will be there for that conference, he said.

Following that will be an international conference in Kabul on July 20 that will be hosted by the Karzai government and the international community, including the United Nations.

It will involve a domestic portion and an international portion, and Secretary Clinton plans to attend the international portion, Holbrooke said. "It is the follow-on to the London conference."

Afghan parliamentary elections are scheduled for September 18, and at some point, either before the elections or shortly after, there will be a trilateral conference of the United States, Afghanistan and Pakistan, he said.

4. Statement by Vice President Biden on Developments in Iraq (04-19-2010)

Two senior al-Qaeda leaders killed in Iraqi-led joint security operation

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, folks. I want to give you a brief update on an extremely important development in Iraq. Early this morning on -- early in the morning October 18th (sic April 18th), Iraqi security forces with the support of U.S. forces killed the two most senior leaders of al Qaeda Iraq during a series of joint security operations near Tikrit, Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu Umar al-Baghdadi. The former leaders of AQI are the ones who plotted, planned, and executed terrorist attacks against the Iraqis in recent past, as well as against Americans.

Their deaths are potentially devastating blows to al Qaeda Iraq. But equally important, in my view, is this action demonstrates the improved security strength and capacity of Iraqi security forces. The Iraqis led this operation, and it was based on intelligence the Iraqi security forces themselves developed following their capture of a senior AQI leader last month.

In short, the Iraqis have taken the lead in securing Iraq and its citizens by taking out both of these individuals. This counterterrorism operation is the culmination of a lot of cooperation and very hard work by Iraqi and U.S. forces to degrade AQI over the past several months and years.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to the family of the U.S. soldier who was killed while supporting this assault. I apologize. I hate to mention the death of an individual American without mentioning their name because I don't want it to sound like it's just a line. But the family has not been informed yet, and that's the only reason I'm not releasing the name of this young hero.

We also commend all the troops and civilians serving in Iraq who continue to put themselves in harm's way in service of our country, and in the service of a secure and peaceful Iraq.

To consolidate these security gains and honor the sacrifice that so many have made is now incumbent upon Iraqis' political leaders to take the next and important necessary step to form an inclusive and representative government that meets the needs and aspirations of the Iraqi people.

We remain committed to end our combat mission in Iraq this summer, by the end of August 2010, and in accordance with the U.S.-Iraqi security agreement that was signed a couple of years ago to remove all U.S. forces from Iraq by the end of 2011.

As we complete this security transition, we will continue to work to build a lasting partnership with the Iraqi people and their government based on the many shared interests we have that go beyond the military cooperation we've had of late, including the economy, education, cultural exchanges, and the development of a strong economy for Iraq.

For today, I want to mark this important milestone as the Iraqi people stand up to those who would deny them peace, freedom, as well as security. There will be more difficult days ahead, but this operation is evidence, in my view, that the future of Iraq will not be shaped by those who seek to destroy that country, but belong to those who are building a strong and unified Iraq as I'm confident the Iraqis will do.

Thank you very much.

5. Remarks by Ambassador Rice on Disarmament, Global Security (04-19-2010) **Rice addresses U.N. General Assembly April 19**

Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, on Disarmament and World Security, in the General Assembly April 19, 2010

Mr. Secretary General, Excellencies, distinguished guests, I want to commend you for holding this timely and important event, which takes place at a time of great momentum towards reducing global nuclear dangers.

I am delighted to join my good friend and colleague, Ambassador Churkin of the Russian Federation, to highlight the new Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.

The signing of this treaty is a major milestone for nuclear security and nonproliferation, delivering on President Obama's pledge a year ago to take concrete steps towards a world without nuclear weapons. Our joint appearance here today is a sign of the much strengthened relationship between our two nations – a relationship built on candor, cooperation and mutual respect.

Together, the United States and Russia possess more than 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons. This treaty demonstrates our joint determination to pursue responsible global leadership and meet our commitments under Article VI of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to pursue good-faith negotiations and make concrete progress towards nuclear disarmament.

The New START Treaty will reduce the strategic nuclear warheads in our deployed arsenals to levels not seen in five decades – setting aggregate limits that are 50 percent lower than the limit for deployed strategic nuclear delivery vehicles in the 1991 START Treaty and 30 percent lower than the limit for deployed warheads established by the 2002 Moscow Treaty.

Just as important as these new lower limits, the New START Treaty also provides for strong verification measures and mutual accounting of actual warheads on each missile. This treaty continues the crucial process of moving our two nations away from the secrecy and suspicions of the past and toward greater transparency and trust.

Mr. President, the United States is setting a new direction for our nuclear policies to meet the threats we face today. In addition to the signing of the New START Treaty, the United States has reduced the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy, and we will continue to urge others to do the same. President Obama's recent Nuclear Posture Review makes clear our commitment to maintaining strategic deterrence and stability at reduced nuclear-force levels, while enhancing security for ourselves and our allies and our partners. We have pledged not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear weapons state that is party to the NPT and in compliance with its nuclear nonproliferation obligations.

America's commitment to the NPT is a cornerstone of our security strategy. We look forward to the NPT Review Conference next month, when the United States and the other NPT signatories will work to reverse the spread of nuclear weapons and to build momentum for their eventual elimination. All nations must recognize that the nonproliferation regime is undermined if violators are allowed to act with impunity.

Yet, success at May's conference is not assured, but the United States will work tirelessly to ensure that the NPT is strengthened. My delegation pledges to be a constructive, flexible, and consensus-building voice during the Review Conference to make sure that this unique opportunity is not lost. But we cannot do it alone. We encourage all delegations to put aside dated arguments and build on today's momentum to make real progress on disarmament, nonproliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Let me close by saying again how much I appreciate the leadership shown by President Medvedev and the Russian Federation, which worked with the United States to make the New START Treaty a reality and to forge a new era of partnership, cooperation and progress on these vital security issues.

Mr. President, thank you for this opportunity. Distinguished delegates, thank you for your support.

6. Clinton: Perpetuation of Mideast Conflict Strengthens Extremists (04-16-2010)

By Stephen Kaufman
Staff Writer

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton warned that the continued failure to reach a peace settlement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority results in the continued empowerment of violent rejectionist groups such as Hamas and impedes not only those seeking a peaceful two-state resolution, but also a more hopeful and prosperous Middle East.

Speaking in Washington April 15 at [the S. Daniel Abraham Center for Middle East Peace](#), Clinton said the lack of peace threatens “Israel’s long-term future ... holds back the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, and destabilizes the region.”

Improved security for Israelis through their own efforts and the work of Palestinian security forces has led some Israelis to believe “they are protected by walls and buoyed by a dynamic economy and can avoid having to do anything right now,” she said.

“But that would mean continuing an impasse that not only carries tragic human costs, and denies Palestinians their legitimate aspirations, but which threatens Israel’s long-term future as a secure and democratic Jewish state,” Clinton said, echoing her remarks in March that [the status quo is unsustainable](#).

She argued that it is in the interests of Israel, the region and the international community to support the Palestinian Authority’s “two-track approach of pursuing a political settlement and institution building,” and that only those who “traffic in hate and violence” stand to benefit from the continued stalemate.

“In contrast to Hamas, the Palestinian Authority has staked its credibility on a path of peaceful coexistence,” the secretary said.

Hamas, in contrast, argues that a Palestinian state can be realized through violence, and its ability to exploit Palestinian frustration helps to “distract its people from its failure to govern,” Clinton said.

“The Palestinian Authority has the harder job: to convince a skeptical people that peace is not just possible, but the surest route to bettering their lives and achieving their aspirations,” she said.

“Even more than economic opportunities, that path for the Palestinians must lead to a state of their own, for the dignity that all people deserve, and the right to chart their own destiny. If Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas cannot deliver on those aspirations, there’s no doubt his support will fade and Palestinians will turn to alternatives — including Hamas. And that way leads only to more conflict,” she said.

The status quo also undermines those on both sides — and in the broader region — who are working to develop functioning institutions and accountable governments, entrepreneurs and economists who are trying to foster growth, and the civil society organizers and activists who are working for “common ground and mutual understanding,” she said.

Although “considerable work remains,” Clinton said, she praised the efforts of Abbas and Prime Minister Salam Fayyad, who are addressing corruption and building accountable institutions as the

foundation for a future state. They are also working on other long-term infrastructure like schools, hospitals and a national health insurance program.

Palestinians in the West Bank have seen significant economic growth thanks to improved security and the rule of law, and the secretary welcomed international support and the easing of some Israeli restrictions and road blocks that helped spur the improvement.

However, Israel's willingness to ease Palestinian access and movement "is not sufficient" to prove to Palestinians that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's embrace of a two-state solution is sincere, she said.

"We encourage Israel to continue building momentum toward a comprehensive peace by demonstrating respect for the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians, stopping settlement activity, and addressing the humanitarian needs in Gaza, and to refrain from unilateral statements and actions that could undermine trust or risk prejudicing the outcome of talks," Clinton said.

The United States "cannot force" a peace solution, but believes that good-faith negotiations can lead to an outcome that will reconcile the goals of both sides.

But Clinton said "agreements between leaders are the beginning, not the end," and that true peace will also require improving the political climate on all sides in order to mobilize popular support and counter those who advocate violence.

"Peace is possible," Clinton said. "We will do everything we can to see it happen."

[Remarks by Secretary Clinton on Middle East Peace](#) (04-15-2010)

7. U.S. Urges Balkan Leaders to Resolve Differences (04-15-2010)

Regional integration into Euro-Atlantic community is critical

By Keida Kostreci
Staff Writer

Washington — The Obama administration says that integration of the Western Balkans into the Euro-Atlantic community is a high priority for the United States.

"This is a region that is crucial to Europe's future," Philip Gordon, assistant secretary of state for Europe and Eurasian affairs, told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee April 14. But, he added, the path to security and prosperity in the region will be blocked until political compromise is reached in Bosnia, stability is reached in Kosovo, and Greece and Macedonia resolve their dispute over Macedonia's name.

Senator Jeanne Shaheen, a Democrat from New Hampshire and the chairwoman of the subcommittee, visited the region with Senator George Voinovich, a Republican from Ohio, in February. During the visit, she said, she was struck by the progress she had seen after the recent history of divisiveness and violence.

"We reiterated our commitment to support for continued U.S. engagement in the region. Most importantly, we expressed our joined vision of a Western Balkans region that is fully integrated into the EU and NATO," she said.

Although the tone of the hearing was optimistic about progress, the subcommittee members and the officials and experts invited to testify addressed the challenges still remaining in the region.

One of main concerns is the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Gordon said, where progress achieved during the first 10 years after the Dayton Peace Agreements on Bosnia-Herzegovina has taken a turn for the worst.

“I think around 2006 that progress both stalled or perhaps even turned into, in some ways, regression. It is a sad reality that in many ways some of the political leaders in Bosnia have tended to put party interests or ethnic interests or personal interests or entity interests above national interests,” Gordon said.

Ambassador Alexander Vershbow, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, shared this view, saying Bosnia’s “political leadership has done little to break through nationalistic barriers in order to advance its candidacy” into NATO.

The senior officials cautioned that these problems are an obstacle to Bosnia’s aspirations for Euro-Atlantic integration.

The panelists also discussed the situation in Kosovo, with Gordon saying the nation’s independence has been a force for stability in the region. A decision of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) about the legality of Kosovo’s declaration of independence is expected by the end of the year. Gordon said that for the United States this chapter is closed.

“We don’t know what the ICJ decision will be and there is no point in speculating about it. Our view on the substance is clear that we and 65 other countries recognized Kosovo’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and don’t have any intention whatever to revisit that question. We think that piece of it is settled,” he said.

Gordon and the other panelists agreed that it is time for officials from Bosnia and Kosovo to engage in talks about practical issues.

One of the panelists, Kurt Volker, a former principal deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Eurasian affairs and a former U.S. ambassador to NATO, said it would be a mistake to insist that Serbia recognize in a legal, formal way the independence of Kosovo any time soon.

“I think it is quite possible for Serbian leadership, Serbian people to accept the fact on the ground but not to be made, as a matter of principal, to say ‘yes, we endorse independence.’”

The panelists agreed that one point of concern is the situation in Serbian-dominated northern Kosovo, where Belgrade’s influence is strong.

They also urged that Greece and Macedonia solve the dispute over the latter’s name issue so it can become a member of NATO, and to avoid further points of contention in the region.

Participants agreed that Euro-Atlantic integration would be a magnet and a motivator for reform in the Western Balkans. Ivan Vejvoda, executive director of the Balkan Trust for Democracy in the German Marshall Fund of the United States, said the countries of the Western Balkans constitute the next chapter of the EU peace project.

“If the countries of the Western Balkans are willing to make the hard choices necessary for reform and joining the Euro-Atlantic community, the United States will stand with them,” Gordon said.

8. [Key Documents — U.S. Nuclear Policy \(04-15-2010\)](#)

Following is a list of statements, transcripts, fact sheets and other documents related to U.S. policy on nuclear nonproliferation (click [here](#) to view full text):

- 4/13 Highlights of Nuclear Security Commitments
- 4/13 U.S. National Statement on Nuclear Security Summit
- 4/13 Key Facts on the Nuclear Security Summit
- 4/13 Obama’s Conversation with Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi
- 4/13 Statement by Mexico, United States and Canada on Nuclear Security
- 4/13 Obama’s Discussion with Chilean President Piñera
- 4/13 Obama’s Conversation with Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi
- 4/13 Statement by Mexico, United States and Canada on Nuclear Security
- 4/13 White House Press Briefing by Robert Gibbs and John Brennan
- 4/13 Obama’s Closing Remarks, Press Conference at Nuclear Summit
- 4/13 Communiqué from Washington Nuclear Security Summit
- 4/13 Washington Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan
- 4/13 Nuclear Security Summit Reference Document
- 4/13 Obama’s Statement on Russia’s Shutdown of Final Plutonium Reactor
- 4/13 Clinton, Russia’s Lavrov on the Plutonium Disposition Protocol
- 4/13 Clinton, Russia’s Lavrov Sign Plutonium Disposition Protocol
- 4/13 2000 Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement
- 4/13 President Obama’s Opening Remarks at Nuclear Security Summit

- 4/12 Briefing on Meeting Between President Obama, President Hu
- 4/12 Announcement by Canadian PM Harper on Nuclear Fuel
- 4/12 Joint Statement by President Obama, Ukraine President Yanukovych
- 4/12 Biden at Nuclear Security Summit Luncheon with Leaders
- 4/12 Readout of Biden’s Lunch Meeting with World Leaders, Dignitaries
- 4/12 Summary of Biden’s Meeting with Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi

- 4/11 President Obama’s Meeting with Indian Prime Minister Singh
- 4/11 President Obama’s Meeting with Pakistani Prime Minister Gilani
- 4/11 U.S., Kazakhstan Joint Statement on Strategic Partnership
- 4/11 Clinton, Gates Interview on CBS’ “Face the Nation”
- 4/11 Clinton, Gates Interview on ABC’s “This Week”

- 4/9 Clinton’s Speech at University of Louisville on Nuclear Security
- 4/9 U.S. Officials Brief on Upcoming Nuclear Security Summit
- 4/9 President Obama’s Dinner with Central, Eastern European Leaders
- 4/9 Conventional Prompt Global Strike
- 4/9 Briefing on Obama’s April 8 Trip to Prague

- 4/8 President Obama’s Toast Remarks in Prague
- 4/8 President Obama at New START Signing Ceremony
- 4/8 White House Blog: A New START in Prague
- 4/8 Secretary Clinton on Nuclear Security Strategy

4/7 Officials Brief on Department of Defense's Nuclear Posture Review
4/7 Vice President Biden on a Comprehensive Nuclear Arms Strategy
4/7 Senior Officials Brief on Release of Nuclear Posture Review

4/6 Nuclear Posture Review Report: Executive Summary
4/6 Ban Ki-moon on Release of U.S. Nuclear Posture Review
4/6 President Obama on Nuclear Posture Review

4/4 President Obama's Call with Chinese President Hu

3/31 Remarks by Secretary Clinton at G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting

3/30 U.S.-India Joint Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

3/29 Under Secretary Tauscher on New START Treaty and Nonproliferation

3/26 Obama's Call with Russian President Medvedev on START
3/26 Obama on New Arms Control Treaty with Russia
3/26 Key Facts About New START Treaty
3/26 White House Briefing on New START Treaty
